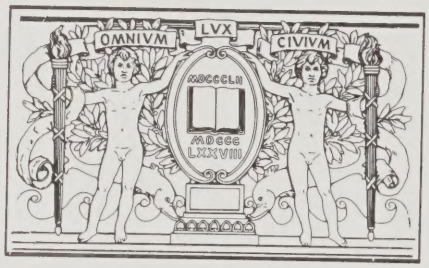

publication 21

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE: SOUTH END

Issued September, 1967
Reissued January, 1969

PLANNING and EVALUATION
DEPARTMENT

abcd

ACTION for BOSTON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Inc.

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NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE: SOUTH END

Issued September, 1967
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This profile was one of a series compiled during the fall of 1967. Each profile was the joint effort of a member of the Planning and Evaluation staff and the neighborhood coordinator for the area involved. The purpose of creating such profiles was to aid in decision making on the use of ABCD funds for 1968. The sections of the profile other than those of a statistical nature were designed to pinpoint the specific problems of the neighborhood in the fall of 1967. Limitations on the staff resources of the Planning and Evaluation Department have precluded an up-dating of the profiles. However, because of continuing requests for the profiles they are being reissued at this time.

Planning and Evaluation
Department

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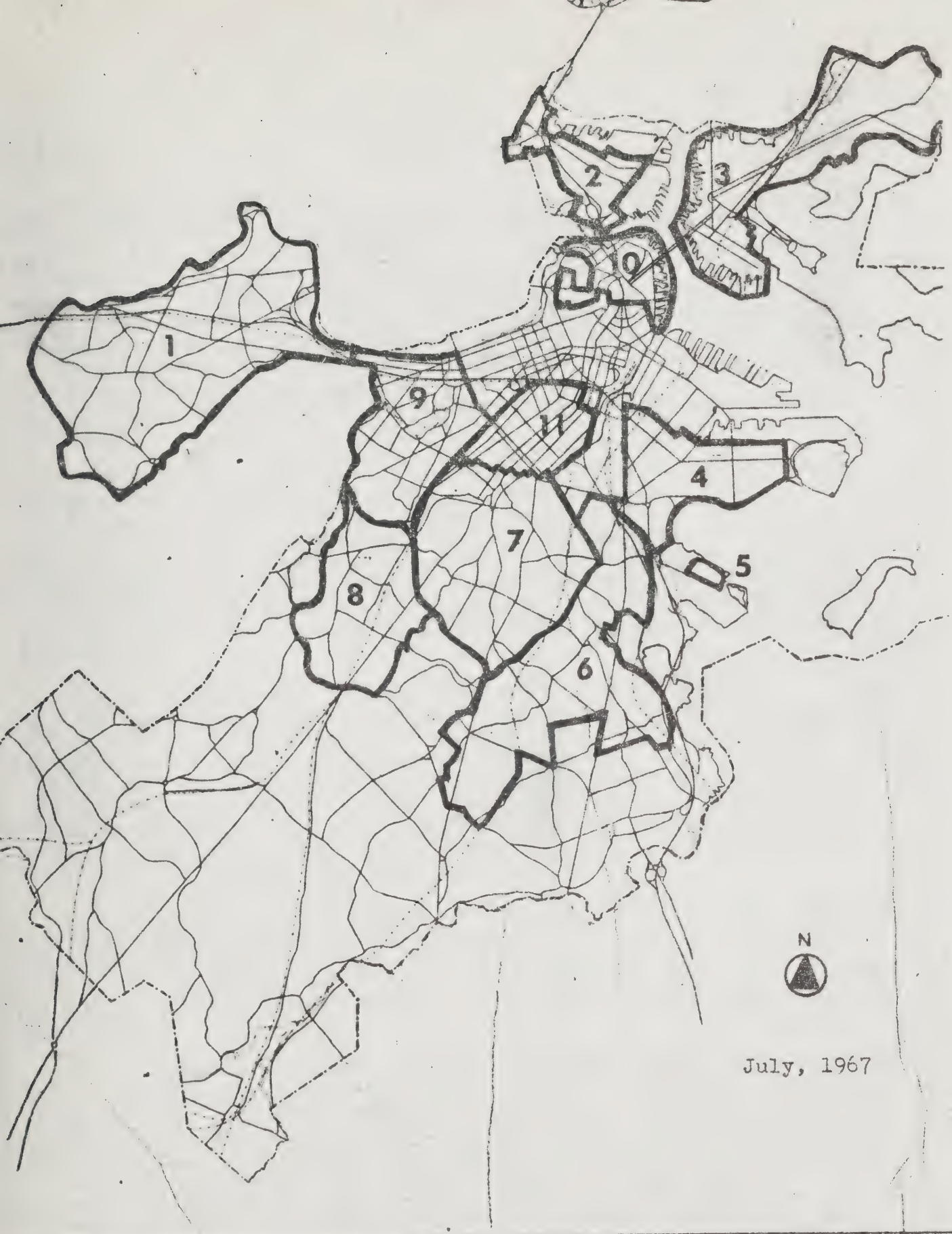
Plate only

SOUTH END TARGET NEIGHBORHOOD

abcd planning department
july, 1967



ABCD TARGET NEIGHBORHOODS

1 Allston-Brighton
2 Charlestown
3 East Boston
4 South Boston
5 Columbia Point
6 Dorchester
7 Roxbury-North Dorchester
8 Jamaica Plain
9 Parker Hill-Fenway
10 North End
11 South End

INTRODUCTION

Among the most important units in Boston's War on Poverty are the city's low-income neighborhoods, all of which share certain common problems but each of which has a unique set of characteristics distinguishing it from the rest of the city. Just as the various neighborhoods differ in their physical appearance, so do their populations differ, in age, in race, and in a whole range of characteristics. Common to people of all the low-income neighborhoods are such problems as unemployment, low educational attainment and poor health. The relative importance of these problems varies, however, among the neighborhoods and reflects the different characteristics of their residents.

Not only do Boston's neighborhoods differ from one another in their social aspects but also in the amount and quality of resources which are now being used to meet the needs of their residents. While some neighborhoods receive relatively satisfactory services in certain problem areas, the services in these areas are clearly inadequate in other neighborhoods. In all the neighborhoods certain significant gaps between needs and resources are apparent and the coordination of various efforts to resolve the problems of the poor is weak and sporadic.

An essential step in developing effective strategies for lessening the incidence of poverty, on a neighborhood as well as on a city-wide basis is collecting and analyzing information on the conditions contributing to and resulting from poverty and on the scope of current efforts to better these conditions. By examining needs and evaluating the impact of current services, it is possible to make rational recommendations for the re-allocation of existing resources and to justify requests for additional funds to ensure that services be provided with maximum effectiveness.

This neighborhood analysis is intended to provide such data on needs and resources in a form which makes it readily understood for general information purposes. It is designed so that it may be revised as necessary on the basis of suggestions from those who use it and so that it may be updated and refined as new data becomes available.

The analysis, which is divided into eight major sections, begins with a discussion of the characteristics of the population of the neighborhood, including total numbers, income, age, sex and racial composition. The needs of the neighborhood's population are then outlined under such headings as health, education, employment and economic development. On the basis of preferences expressed by representatives of the neighborhood community, these needs are ranked in order of importance as are the groups to which the community feels programs should be addressed. Services in the neighborhood,

both those provided through ABCD and by other agencies, are catalogued in categories roughly corresponding to the need categories, and those programs funded by OEO are briefly evaluated. Finally, the overall system of efforts to meet problems in the neighborhood is examined and recommendations for changes are presented.

The information included in this analysis is presented as much as possible in the form of hard statistics, identified by source and date. Where the information involved subjective judgments the person or group expressing the opinion is also identified. In cases in which special circumstances were present or where discrepancies of fact or opinion existed, explanatory comments are included.

The neighborhood analysis is meant to be used by a number of persons or groups for those purposes for which they feel it may be most helpful. First, it is a basic document for neighborhood social planning, both on a comprehensive and on an individual project basis. Second, it will provide central ABCD staff with information essential to the design and funding of plans and programs which affect the neighborhood as a part of the broader city system. Third, it may help to provide a common language for discussion and cooperation between ABCD and Neighborhood Area Planning Action Councils (APACs) on the one hand, and outside agencies on the other.

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ACTION FOR BOSTON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, INC.

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE: SOUTH END

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(Continued)

ACTION FOR BOSTON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, INC.

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE: SOUTH END

I. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS:

A. Population Change: 1950-1965

1. South End as a Whole

Between 1950 and 1965, the population of the South End declined from 47,991 to an estimated 29,000, a loss of 39.5%. Between 1950 and 1960, the South End lost 34% of its residents, compared to a population loss of the City of Boston as a whole of 13%.

2. Elements of Population Loss

a. Loss of population in the South End has resulted from an excess of deaths over births, combined with the net out-migration. Relatively few persons of child-bearing and rearing ages choose to live in the South End. The older age groups form an usually high proportion of total population. Tnus, the population tends naturally to decrease rather than increase. From 1955 to 1960, the average excess of deaths over births per year was 133.

b. Because of its stock of predominantly unsatisfactory housing, lack of recreational space, and unwholesome reputation, the South End is not likely to retain residents whose economic positions improve.

Family groups in particular seem most prone to leave the South End when their incomes permit. The Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) described the situation:

> "South End housing is far from ideal for family living (as measured by contemporary middle-class standards), consisting of small apartments or single rooms on upper

floors of dingy, century-old buildings in which a single bathroom and toilet are shared by from 2 to 10 other tenants. Yard space is at a minimum, often inaccessible to upper units, generally unsightly, and is not generally used by children or families for recreation. Parking is scarce, and most families need a car. It is doubtful if present housing could be made really suitable for the permanent occupancy of families.

"The environment is equally unattractive for family living. High volumes of through traffic and truck traffic, excessive crime and vice, excessive alcoholism, excessive juvenile delinquency and other corruptions of youth, extremely poor schools, and dirt, filth, disorder, irresponsibility, and social abnormality everywhere are in evidence."

Even low-income families who are subject to discrimination and have difficulty in finding homes have tended to leave the South End in recent years. Apparently, a number of such families are now moving to Roxbury and North Dorchester, both of which are also poverty areas but are more oriented to family living.

Whereas in the past, population moving out of the South End was rapidly replaced by new in-migrants, in recent years it appears that different areas of the city--again Roxbury and North Dorchester--have taken on the "port-of-entry" function. The settlement of Southern Negro migrants in the South End appears to have slowed, although Puerto Rican in-migrants may be replacing this former in-migrant group.

3. Variations within the South End

The amount of population loss within the South End has varied among the different census tracts; and in one, population actually declined. Variations in population change within the South End appear to be caused by many factors, not the least of which has been public construction and demolition of housing.

The one area of the South End to increase its population between 1950 and 1960 was Census Tract I-4, where large-scale public housing was provided in the Cathedral Project: The population rose by 41%. At the other extreme, Census Tract L-5 lost 51% of

its population in this period. Census Tracts:

L-3, R-1, Q-2	(In the lower central portion of the South End)	Lost over 40% of their population;
J-1, I-3	(At the fringe of the downtown area)	Recorded relatively moderate losses;

but in each case, decline was at a rate higher than for Boston as a whole.

4. Population Change by Race: 1950-1960

The factors of population change, natural increase and migration, have operated with unequal force among the white and nonwhite residents of the South End. These differences are accounted for by variations in age structure and in housing opportunity patterns: The white community reproduces itself at a lower rate and has a wider choice of residence.

Between 1950 and 1960, the white population of the South End dropped by 44%, the nonwhite by only 17.4%. Whites accounted for 67% of the total South End population in 1950; and in 1960, they accounted for 57.7% of the total.

Within the South End, the number of whites decreased in all Census Tracts. The number of nonwhites, on the other hand, increased in 7 out of 13 Tracts, the larger increase being in Tract I-4, which is the Cathedral Project.

In those tracts where both whites and nonwhites decreased, white population decreased at a higher rate. In all tracts, nonwhites formed a higher portion of total population in 1960 than in 1950.

Comparisons of population trends among the subgroups of whites and nonwhites are unfortunately hampered by lack of data. However, it appears that the Chinese population in the South

End has risen since 1950, with the displacement from Chinatown. The non-Negro-nonwhite population in the South End numbered 481 in 1950; in 1960, this group numbered 628.

Puerto Rican population in the South End rose over the decade from virtually none in 1950 to 404 in 1960. In 1962, the BRA reported censuses taken by other agencies after 1960 gave figures ranging around 3,000 to 4,000.

5. Future Population

The size of the South End's population in the future will be influenced by the implementation of renewal plans for the area. Current BRA plans for the South End aim for stabilization of population at a level slightly higher than the present estimated 29,000.

BRA renewal plans are based on the assumption that, even without public encouragement of population stabilization, the trend towards population decline in the South End will be slowed. The BRA arrives at a population projection of 30,280 in the year 1970, "assuming that opportunities for unskilled employment remain in Central Boston, that in-migration continues at the rate of the past decade, and that out-migration slows down a little."

The key factor in the BRA projection is the supposition regarding migration patterns. The BRA predicts no large change in the rate of natural population decline. It is assumed that continued concentration of the elderly in the South End will offset an increase in fertility caused by in-migration of fertile groups, probably Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

The BRA predicts that in-migration will continue at its past rate, but that out-migration will slow down. Alternatively, it might be predicted that in-migration will increase, especially in view of the considerable expansion of the Puerto Rican community, while out-migration continues at its present rate. One estimate of future Puerto Rican in-migration suggests that from 10,000 to 20,000 Puerto Ricans may settle in the City of Boston by 1970, and that the majority of these persons will move into or through the South End.*

*Ismael Dieppe, in BRA Report

B. Age and Sex Composition

1. Comparative Age & Sex Composition (South End - Boston as a Whole)

Compared to the population of Boston as a whole, the population in the South End is strikingly unbalanced with regard to both age and sex. Relatively few children live in the area, but a high proportion of older persons--predominantly men--are residents.

a. MEDIAN AGE for
Men in the South End in 1960 was over 38 years, 7 years more than in Boston as a whole. For

Women, the difference was less, 37 years for the South End, as compared to 35 for the City of Boston.

In the South End, persons

b. 19 AND UNDER comprised 23.2% of the total population, compared to 32.7% in Boston as a whole.

In Boston, an approximately equal number of males and females were in this group;

In the South End,

Women 19 and under outnumbered males, primarily because of group living arrangements for young women in the area near the hospitals. Persons of younger working age,

c. 20 TO 44 YEARS, comprised a proportion of the South End's population approximately equal to that for Boston as a whole.

In Boston, the number of men in this age group was about equal to the number of women.

In the South End, there were about 115 MEN to every 100 WOMEN.

Imbalance among the sexes in the age group, as well as atypical household composition, explain in large measure the relatively small number of children found in the South End.

The proportion of persons in the late middle age group,

d. 45 THROUGH 64, was lower in the South End than in Boston.

In Boston, after the age of 40, women increasingly outnumber men; but in the South End, men heavily outnumber women. The imbalance is most apparent among persons aged 45 through 64.

In Boston, in 1960, there were about 84 MEN for every 100 WOMEN in the age group.

In the South End, there were about 139 MEN per 100 WOMEN in the 45 through 64 age group. The

e. 65 AND OVER age group is relatively larger in the South End than in Boston, comprising 16.2% of the South End population and 12.3% of the Boston population.

Many persons in this age group choose to live in the South End to be near the hospitals, as well as for inexpensive residential accommodations.

In this age group, too, men outnumbered women by about 15%.

In Boston as a whole, about 28% fewer men than women were in the 65- and over-age group.

f. THE PREPONDERANCE OF MALES OVER FEMALES IN ALL ADULT AGE GROUPS in the South End is due primarily to the existence of all "Skid Row" population within the area. Skid Row, which is discussed later in this study, affects population data in particular locations, as is shown when the South End data is mapped by census tracts.

2. Future Age and Sex Composition

Age

Future age and sex composition of the South End's population will depend on the policies and projects of public agencies. Current BRA and Boston Housing Authority (BHA) plans for the South End call for construction of 862 units of housing for the elderly scattered throughout the area, and thus a relatively high proportion of persons aged 65 and over will probably be maintained over the whole area. Because of the accessibility of medical services, it is likely that older persons also will continue to live in private housing in the South End, if inexpensive accommodations continue to be available. Overall, the number of elderly persons residing in the South End may well continue at its present level or somewhat higher.

A slight rise in the number of children aged 0-19 living in the South End by 1970 is predicted in the 1962 study by the BRA and Harvard University (the so-called Sargent Report) for the Boston School Committee and the School Buildings Commission. Since the Sargent Report projections are logically compatible with the assumption that fertile groups nonwhite and Puerto Rican migrants, will continue to live in the South End, they are presented in some detail here.

The Sargent Report has treated change in the number of persons aged 0 through 19 by five-year groups for each census tract in the area. Figures are developed for the 5-through 19-age group through 1970. Projections for the 0-through-4-age group are not extended past 1965. In the material that follows, the School Department figures have been adjusted for partial census tracts so as to conform to the South End GNRP boundaries.

From 1960 to 1965, the total number of persons aged 0-4 living in the South End is estimated to have risen from 2,326 to 2,671. This rise is confined, however, to 5 out of the 13 census tracts in the South End--Tracts J-2, L-2, L-3, L-6, and R-3. In Tracts I-4 and L-4, the number of pre-school children is projected as stable; in the 6 remaining tracts, it is seen as declining.

The total number of persons in the 5-9 age group is projected to rise from 1,824 in 1960 to 2,166 in 1965, and to 2,553 in 1970. Over the ten-year period, both those tracts which have an increase and those which remain stable in number of preschoolers are expected to have an increase in number of 5-9 year-olds. The remaining 6 tracts are expected to show a decline in this age category.

The total number of persons in the 10-14 age group is expected to rise from 1,568 in 1960, to 1,339 in 1965, and to 2,084 in 1970. Changes by census tracts follow the same pattern as in the preceding age group.

The total number of persons ated 15-19 is expected to rise from 660 in 1960, to 699 in 1965, and to 855 in 1970, in a similar census tract pattern.

If current patterns are not disrupted, an increasingly large proportion of South End children will be found in lower Roxbury and in the central portion of the South End. Tract I-4, which in 1960 included more children than any other census tract in the South End, is pected to have an increase only in its number of children in the later teenage group.

The number of persons between 20 to 65 may be projected as stable. It would appear that the only important change in this age composition of the South-End's population in 1970 will be in the under 19 group.

Sex

The sex ratio of the future population also will be influenced by public policy in the area. BRA plans at present call for the eventual elimination of the Skid Row area, that section of the South End mainly responsible for the skewing of the area's population towards male predominance.

TABLE I

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION: BOSTON CITY AND SOUTH END 1960

AGE GROUP	SOUTH END PERCENT OF POPULATION	SOUTH END SEX RATIO	BOSTON CITY PERCENT OF POPULATION	BOSTON CITY SEX RATIO
0- 4	7.2%	100.7/100	9.5%	103.5/100
5-19	16.0%	87.3/100	22.6%	99.6/100
20-44	32.4%	114.7/100	32.6%	99.0/100
45-64	28.2%	139.1/100	23.0%	84.1/100
65 +	16.2%	115.1/100	12.3%	72.6/100

AVERAGE MEDIAN AGE:		
MALES	37.9 Years	30.9 Years
FEMALES	37.2 Years	34.9 Years

(Source: U.S. Census, 1960)

C. Racial and Ethnic Composition

1. The South End as a Whole

In the preceding section of this report, changes in racial and ethnic composition of the South End's population were noted in connection with changes in the size of the area's total population. In the material below, the specific racial and ethnic composition of the South End in 1960 is discussed and indications of its future composition are given.

The South End's Population in 1960 was:

RACE	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
White	18,292	58.1%
Negro	12,506	39.7%
Other (Chinese)	674	2.1%

Among the white population were a number of different ethnic groups: Canadians, Irish, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Syrians, Lebanese, Greeks, Italians.

Foreign Stock Numbered: 11,557 - 36.8% of Total Population

Canadians were the largest group identified by the Census: 2,589 - 22.4% of TOTAL FOREIGN STOCK

Irish made up: 2,042 - 17.6% of TOTAL FOREIGN STOCK

Italians numbered: 920 - 7.9% of TOTAL FOREIGN STOCK

The 1960 Census identified, by country, only European foreign stock; Cubans, Syrians, Lebanese, and Greeks were included in an "All Other" or "Not Reported" category. The

"All Other" category in the South End numbered: 4,148 - 35.8% OF TOTAL FOREIGN STOCK

2. Future Racial and Ethnic Composition

The BRA in its report predicts that by 1970 more nonwhites than whites will live in the South End. The BRA notes, however, that this development may be forestalled if housing discrimination in other parts of the Boston area is reduced, or if resistance to nonwhite settlement builds up among white South End residents.

The white community in the future, in the South End as elsewhere, is likely to contain fewer persons of foreign birth or parentage, with the exception of Puerto Rican migrants (and Cubans--?). The average age of the present Middle Eastern and Italian population in the South End is increasing and these groups are not maintaining their numbers.

Puerto Rican population in the South End, as noted previously, appears to be undergoing a considerable expansion. Continued settlement of this group in the South End will change the present minority structure in the South End and its accompanying problems.

D. Income:

1. Median Income: Families, Families and Unrelated Individuals

a. South End Compared to Boston

Median income of South End families is far below median income of families of Boston as a whole.

In 1959: Median Family Income for the City of Boston was $5,747.;

Median Family Income for the South End was $3,650., less than 2/3rds of the City figure.

An unusually high proportion of the South End's population consists of unattached individuals. Income of such persons is characteristically much lower than that of families. When income of both families and unrelated individuals of the South End is compared to their combined

income in the City of Boston, the South End ranks even moore poorly.

In 1959: Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals ranged among the various South End tracts between $1,001. and $2,726.

For Boston as a whole, the figure was $4,664.

b. Change: 1950-1960

The gap between the South End and the city as a whole appears to be widening with time. Income of Boston families and unrelated individuals registered a real rise of 42.3% between 1949 and 1959, the most recent period for which data are available. Over the same decade, only that part of the South End closest to the new Prudential Center matched the city-wide increase. In the rest of the South End, real income rise was well below the Boston rate.

c. Variations within South End

Within the South End, family incomes vary considerably, although in no area of the neighborhood does median family income exceed the city median. Family income medians range from a high of $4,512. adjacent to the hospital complex to a low of $2,750. in the eastern-most portion of lower Roxbury.

The lowest incomes tend to be found in the whole of lower Roxbury, in the mixed residential-industrial section South of Tremont Street and in the central part of the area North of Tremont Street. The highest incomes are found in the vicinity of the hospitals, as might be expected in view of the number of professionals residing in that area, and in the part of the South End closest to downtown Boston.

d. Race Differentials

Negroes are found in high proportions in several of the lowest income South End areas. However, the differences between Negro and white family incomes in any given area do not appear to be great. In 3 out of 6 South End areas for which data are available, Negro family income was slightly higher than white family income in 1959. In the other 3 areas, white family income was slightly higher than Negro.

2. Income Distribution: Families

a. South End Compared to Boston

In the City of Boston as a whole, 16.7% of all families earned incomes under $3,000. in 1959. In the South End, the proportion of families in this income category was 40.5%.

Fifty-seven (57%) percent of South End families earned incomes under $4,000; only 26% of families in the whole of Boston were in this category.

At the other end of the income scale, 25% of Boston families earned incomes of $8,000. and over; for the South End, the figure was 8%.

The proportion of total South End families in each income category decreased as income increased. In the City as a whole, the largest proportion of families was found in the middle-income categories, with decreasing proportions towards both extremes of the income scale.

b. Variations Within South End

Within the South End, the highest concentrations of low-incomes families were in lower Roxbury, where the majority of residents are Negro, and in the area of mixed industrial and residential land use. Relatively few families with incomes under $3,000. annually were in the northwest

and southeast sections. Nonetheless, the proportion of low-income families in all the sub-areas of the South End was higher than in the City of Boston as a whole. In the South End, these proportions ranged from 22.5% to 56.2%, whereas in Boston only 16.7% of families were in this income category.

c. Race Differentials

Although Negroes tended to be concentrated within sub-areas of the South End where large proportions of the population earned incomes under $3,000., U.S. Census data shows that within a given sub-area the proportion of Negro and the proportion of white families in the lowest income category did not differ very much. In 3 of the 5 sub-areas on which data are available, the proportion of Negro families earning under $3,000. was less than the proportion of white families in the category. In the other 2 sub-areas, a higher proportion of Negro families earned under $3,000.

PERCENT OF FAMILIES EARNING UNDER $3,000. IN 1959
(Selected South End Sub-Areas)

CENSUS TRACT	PERCENT OF FAMILY INCOME UNDER $3,000.	
	WHITE	NONWHITE
I-3	41.5%	50.6%
I-4	46.8%	44.7%
J-2	37.3%	33.8%
L-1	46.7%	59.7%
L-2	38.1%	37.9%
L-3	38.4%	39.3%
Q-2	47.0%	64.6%
R-1	47.2%	46.6%
R-3	56.2%	60.0%

d. Family Characteristic Differentials

Among families with children, inadequate income is a particularly severe problem. Of the estimated 2,947 families with children (under 18--?) living in the South End in 1964, about one-third earned less than $3,000. While the total number of families with children living in the South End has dropped by nearly 500 in the last few years (from 3,428 families in 1960 to an estimated 2,947 families in 1964), the number of such families with incomes under $3,000. has declined from 1,388 in 1960 to 1,193 in 1964, a drop of about 200.

Approximately 5% of Boston's total population is receiving Aid For Families With Dependent Children (AFDC). It is estimated that 8.2% of the South End's population is receiving AFDC. This represents an increase in the number of AFCD families from 385 in 1960 to 607 in 1964. The current AFDC rate per 1,000 children under 18 years of age in Boston as a whole is approximately 120; it is well twice that in the South End.

E. Employment

Income levels are, of course, primarily determined by employment. The types of jobs held by South End residents are not in general the types for which wages and salaries are high. In addition, a substantial proportion of the area's population of working age is unemployed, or not seeking employment. As will be seen below, different employment problems beset the male and female residents of the South End, and these disparities appear to be linked to race.

Among males 14 years of age and over, participation in the labor force is considerably lower in the South End than in the City of Boston as a whole. Whereas

In Boston, in 1960, 75.9% of males in this age group were considered to be part of the labor force;

In the South End only 69.5% were so classified. Moreover, unpublished data indicate that

37.5% of South End males not counted in the labor force in 1960 were between 16 and 65 years of age, the prime working age.

These persons probably include those discouraged from seeking jobs by long-term unemployment, or by more recent land of employment success, the psychologically and physically disabled, and those engaged in illicit operations, of which the South End has a substantial share.

Among females, on the other hand, labor force participation is higher in the South End than in the City of Boston as a whole. However, the differential probably results from household structure in the South End, where an unusually high proportion of women, both with and without children, are single and seek to be self-supporting.

42.7% of Boston Women 14 Years of Age and older were part of the labor force in 1960; whereas the rate was 45.8% in the South End.

Among both men and women in the South End, unemployment is higher than in Boston as a whole.

Not only are South End residents poorly represented in the labor force, the skills they offer are generally less well rewarded and less in demand than those offered by workers in the city as a whole.

In spite of a major hospital complex in the area,

The Porcentage of Professional Workers in the South End is barely more than half the percentage in Boston

In the Managerial Class, the Percentage is less than one-half.

The South End's Percentage of "White Collar" Workers and Skilled Craftsmen is also less than for Boston as a whole.

The great majority of South End workers are employed in services and factories where non-durable goods are produced. Moreover, a 1964 pilot study carried out in one block of the South End indicates that the skill level of the area's population may actually be declining as new migrants settle in the South End. Nearly one-fourth of persons interviewed by the study team listed their occupations as "Laborer," the lowest-paid and fastest-outmoded of job types.

Those occupations in which South End workers are more strongly represented than workers from the whole City of Boston are occupations which generally provide lower incomes. In all five of the occupations where the proportion of South End workers exceeds the proportion of Boston workers, median incomes for males are less than $4,500. South End workers are more poorly represented in all the occupations for which median income for males is greater than $4,500. With females the same relationship is generally true, and South End female workers are found primarily in low-paid occupations. Within the South End, as within Boston as a whole and the entire nation, nonwhites are generally less well represented in the occupations with higher pay and higher status. Even smaller proportions of South End nonwhite males are employed in professional and managerial jobs and in sales jobs (where face-to-face contact is necessary) than is the case for white South End males. Conversely, a higher proportion of South End male nonwhites are employed in blue-collar occupations.

Out of the total number of employed nonwhite South End males - an estimated 45.3% earned under $3,000. in 1960, as compared to 26.8% of white and nonwhite males combined.

These relationships are similar between white and nonwhite South End females:

77.7% of employed nonwhite South End females are estimated to have earned under $3,000. in 1960, as compared to 66.2% of white and nonwhite females combined.

The composition of employment by occupations among South End residents poses particular problems and will in all likelihood continue to pose problems because of the changing structure of industry. A large portion of South End workers appear to be employed in the central portion of the Boston area in the type of low-skilled jobs which are being increasingly automated or shifted to suburban locations. In 1960, 82% of South End workers were employed in the City of Boston. Since 78% of all housing units in the neighborhood are without an automobile, it appears that a large number of South End workers are employed either within walking distance or within convenient public transportation distance from their homes. If job locations shift and if demand for unskilled and casual labor decreases, as seems very likely, unemployment among South End residents might easily rise above its current high level.

SOUTH END

AVERAGE ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION

INCOME:	NUMBER OF FAMILIES	PERCENT OF SOUTH END FAMILIES	PERCENT OF BOSTON FAMILIES
Under $1,999.	1,569	24%	9%
2,000. - $2,999.	1,113	18%	7%
3,000. - 3,999.	957	15%	10%
4,000. - 4,999.	875	13%	12%
5,000. - 5,999.	750	11%	15%
6,000. - 6,999.	449	7%	12%
7,000. - 7,999.	298	4%	9%
8,000. - 8,999.	166	2%	7%
9,000. - 9,999.	136	2%	5%
10,000. and Over	276	4%	14%
	6,589		

Median Income: $3,714.

(Source: BRA)

F. Household Characteristics

As might be expected in view of the age and sex composition of the South End's population, an unusually high proportion of the district's residents are unattached individuals. Roughly 50% of the South End's residents have not marital or family ties in the area. Among males, a large number live alone, mostly in rooming houses. Additionally, a high proportion of families in the area have only one parent, in most cases the mother.

Only 16.7% of white South End males and
25.7% of white South End females over 14 years of age
are married and living with their spouses.

For Boston as a whole, the figures are 53.6% and 45.7%.

Among the nonwhite population, marital disparities are not so great:

34% of nonwhite South End males and
35.9% of nonwhite South End females live with spouses.

For the City as a whole, the figures are 51.7% and 41.6%.

Part of the difference in marital status between South End and Boston residents is explained by the older character of the South End population, reflected in higher figures for widowhood, especially for whites. Additionally, however, a large portion of South End residents, particularly white males, have never been married, and the figures for separation and divorce are high.

Among the population of the South End which is not married or married but separated, many sub-groups may be identified. The first broad category of these persons is "non-problem." It includes students, young professionals, secretaries, and other unattached workers who live on adequate incomes which certainly may be expected to rise in the future. A number of these persons live in the area of the hospital complex and others in that part of the South End close to downtown. In these areas, the proportion of persons who are single and have never been married is high.

In the "problem" category are the elderly, the Skid Row isolates, both alcoholic and non-alcoholic, and those persons, primarily nonwhite females, who have children but no spouse present.

Elderly persons, as noted earlier, reside primarily in the northern part of the South End, in the hospital area and in the central part of lower Roxbury. North of Tremont Street and in the western part of the area South of Tremont Street, widowhood, especially among women, is high. In this area also reside a large number of male alcoholic and non-alcoholic isolates, both old and young. A high proportion of these persons have never been married, and others are either separated, widowed, or divorced. In the North Tremont Street area, where males heavily outnumber females, less than 10% of white adult males live with spouses.

II. THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT:

A. Land Use

At present, most land in the South End is devoted to residential use. However, considerable industrial and institutional uses are found, mostly on the eastern periphery of the area, with the major development extending from the New York Streets industrial redevelopment project southerly along Albany Street and terminating in the vicinity of Massachusetts Avenue in a complex of medical institutions involving City Hospital, Massachusetts Memorial Hospital (now called University Hospital), and Boston University Medical School. South of this is the Green Shoe Company, one of the city's largest employers.

Major commercial and industrial development also exists on Tremont Street and on Columbus Avenue south of Massachusetts Avenue. A small cluster of industrial firms occurs intermixed in the central portion of the residential area on West Dedham Street, West Canton Street, and West Brookline Street. The major wholesale flower market and exchange is situated on Tremont, Montgomery, Clarendon Streets and Warren Avenue northeast of the Charles Mackey School.

Strip commercial development occurs along three major north-south arteries--Washington Street, Tremont Street, and Columbus Avenue. A large majority of these establishments are in residential structures and a good many are either marginal in character or vacant. Some of the strip development serves wider regional purposes, especially in the hardware category. Wholesale-retail combination outlets provide opportunities for low-cost shopping in these lines which many people from outside the South End patronize. In addition, the area includes many low-cost retail stores, bars, restaurants, and other such commercial facilities which serve South End residents primarily.

Open space in the South End is at a premium. Total recreation space consists of two parks facing each other on Washington Street, two large parks lying in industrial areas, two small playgrounds (one new), and a number of small tot-lots. There are a number of churches, social service agencies, and residentially-oriented community facilities interspersed throughout the area.

LAND USE IN THE SOUTH END

	ACRES	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Residential	209	37%
(Commercial	21) 84	4%) 15%
(Industrial	63)	11%)
Public and Semi-Public	58	10%
Streets and Alleys	199	35%
Vacant and Open	16	3%
TOTAL	566	100%

1. Land Use Changes in South End Since 1960

Since 1963, only two important changes in nonresidential land use have occurred in the South End, both in the Harrison Avenue-Albany Street area:

a. INSTITUTIONAL - Boston University has expanded to Sharon Street between Harrison Avenue and Albany Street

b. HEAVY COMMERCIAL - Construction of a wholesale warehouse is planned for land on Northampton Street, between Harrison Avenue and Fellows Street

Major changes in residential land use have been confined to the lower Roxbury area where the City of Boston has undertaken demolition. Major clearance has been at the following locations:

a. HAMMOND-KENDALL-TREMONT-SHAWMUT Block: all buildings, except on properties facing Shawmut Avenue

b. NORTHFIELD-LENOX-TREMONT-SHAWMUT Block: all buildings on Lenox Street and on Northfield Street

c. CAMDEN BETWEEN NORTHFIELD AND TREMONT: all buildings on Northfield Street side

Since 1962, the only demolition carried out by the BRA in the South End has been at Castle Square, outside of the ABCD project limits.

B. Environmental Factors

There is little open space in the South End. This is true of private yard space as well as of public open space. A block pattern has been developed which would potentially provide ample yard space in the rear of the row housing found in the community, but these spaces tend to be cut up by narrow alleys, automobile parking, fencing, and debris. Land coverage is high, occupying almost 50% of the net land area. Density is extremely high, with approximately 100 housing units per net acre as an average throughout the area. Other environmental problems are mixed and incompatible land-uses, congested circulation, and lack of community facilities. In addition, the South End shares with Roxbury and Charlestown one of the most serious blighting influences found in the City of Boston--the MTA elevated rapid transit line. This elevated steel structure travels righ through the heart of the South End along Washington Street: It blocks out light and air, creates traffic hazards on the street below, is extremely noisy, and is highly unattractive.

C. Housing Conditions

Surveys of the Boston Redevelopment Authority indicate the following distribution of condition of residential structures in the South End:

CONDITION	NUMBER OF STRUCTURES	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Sound	181	4%
Need Minor Repairs	1,467	31%
Need Major Repairs	2,063	43%
Dilapidated	1,030	22%
TOTAL	4,738	100%
(ABCD Total	3,388)	

Almost half of the buildings in the area have been converted from their original intended use to some other use. Much of this conversion resulted in the 1,350 (ABCD--900) lodging houses found in the area. Excluding lower Roxbury, where the great majority of housing units are designed for families, 29.1% of South End residential structures are rooming houses.

As turnover in these rooming houses is high, vacancy rates in the South End are higher than in any other part of Boston.

In 1960, 10.2% of the South End's rental units were vacant, as compared to 5.1% in Boston as a whole.

One-fifth of the buildings are used for mixed purposes.

About 80% were built before 1900.

The distribution of buildings in poor condition is widespread throughout the area. The only clear concentration of better structures lies to the west of Tremont Street. The remaining areas, with the exception of the housing projects, the hospitals and other institutions, are for the most part in serious condition. Rent levels in the area are, consequently, low.

In 1960, Median Gross Rent in the South End was $51., only two-thirds of the city-wide figure, and less than in any of the other poverty areas.

III. NEEDS OF THE POPULATION:

A. Community Organization

(No Information Made Available)

B. Child Development

1. Number of Pre-school Children in low-income families: _____

C. Education

School-Age Children:

1. Number of school-age children needing Supplemental Tutoring, etc.: _____

2. Number of Children below City-wide Grade Achievement Levels: _____

3. Current Dropout Rates: 91---1962-1963

Adults:

1. Number of Adults Needing Supplemental Education: _____

2. Number of Adults who have not completed High School: Less than 50% in all Tracts; Less than 30% in 9 or 13 Tracts

3. Number of Functional Illiterates: 31.3% of the Population aged 25 Years and over had completed less than 8 Years of school (1960 Census)

4. Number of Persons with Language Difficulties: UNKNOWN (But there may be from 3,000 to 4,000 Puerto Ricans in the South End /plus Cubans-?/)

D. Employment

Employed Persons:

1. Number Employed in Low-paying occupations (Unskilled Blue-Collar Workers) 64% (1962 BRA Report)

Unemployed Persons:

1. Number of Unemployed Youths: *

   Percent of Total Population: _____

2. Number of Unemployed Adults: *

   Percent of Total Population:

*Totals of approximately 10% of Men; 7% of Women (1962 BRA Report)

E. Economic Development

1. Number of Low-Income Families with Children Under 18 Years of Age: 1,192 (1964)

F. Health

Children:

1. Rate of Infant Mortality: 44.3/1,000 (1962)

2. Number of Children with Specific Health Deficiencies: _____

Adults:

1. Tuberculosis Rates: 86 Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis; 28.9% of Boston's Total (1962)

2. Incidence of Alcoholism: *

*No totals, but of Skid Row population, BRA estimates 45% of men aged 20 to 44 are alcoholic derelicts or heavy drinkers. (Of those over 55 years of age, 60% are estimated to be teetotalers or light drinkers.)

3. Drug Addication: _____

Elderly:

1. Tuberculosis Rates: (See Above)

G. Social Services

Juveniles:

1. Rate of Delinquency: _____

Families:

1. Number of Chronic Welfare Recipients: _____

2. Number of One-Parent Households: No precise figure, but 626 families were on AFDC in 1964, 52.5% of the families with children under 18 years and with incomes of less than $3,000. (1962 figures: 351 and 25.3%)

H. Other Needs:

IV. TARGET GROUPS:

(NOTE: The following list of Target Groups are not ranked nor particular needs specified)

1. Elderly
   1,502 of these are on Old Age Assistance, amounting to 14% of Boston total and 44.6% of the neighborhood's welfare cases.

   About 80% live alone and the majority have incomes of less than $3,000. (BRA)

2. Negroes and Puerto Ricans

3. Low-Skilled and Unskilled Workers, especially those aged 45 to 65

4. Unemployed, Aged 14 to 65 (Which would include school dropouts)

5. Children in Low-income Families

6. Unattached Heads of Households

7. The Skid Row Population (Parts of which would duplicate some of those in "Elderly," poorly-paid workers--"Low-Skilled and Unskilled Workers," and "Unemployed" categories)

   The BRA Puts into this group:

   a. Elderly of Physically Disabled Men
   b. Settled or Unsettled Working Men, usually in unskilled or low-paying jobs
   c. Migratory Workers
   d. Transient "Bums"
   e. Resident "Bums"
   f. Criminals and Men Engagled in Illegal Entrises, and
   g. Chronic Alcoholics

V. INVENTORY OF PRESENT PROGRAMS - BY ACTIVITY AREA:

A. ABCD FUNDED PROGRAMS

1. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

a. South End Neighborhood Action Program (SNAP):

Brief Description:
This is a multi-faceted program providing services for the South End section of Boston, including administration and program development, Neighborhood Action Centers, a Job and Economic Center, Special Service Centers, Family Multi-Service Center, and a Center under ABCD contract for Alcoholics and Transients.

Objectives:

1. To provide opportunities, with maximum pay-off and visible social impact, for stimulation of community self-help action programs by residents in the various neighborhoods of South End.

2. To improve the level of income of all heads of households, from youth to elderly, and to facilitate improvements in fixed incomes for the elderly, particularly through more effective tapping of resources to which they are entitled.

3. To provide opportunities for more productive employment of underemployed low-income persons to motivate them to obtain training when needed, and to develop employment opportunities for the underemployed and the unemployed.

4. To provide opportunities for social and other supportive services for families and individuals who need them before, or as a means to, finding solutions to problems of employment, housing, and other basic needs.

5. To offer employment opportunities through the community action program for indigenous low-income persons regardless of age, race, creed, sex, or national origin.

6. To develop organizational and other means of identifying cultural institutions and value systems operating in the different residential neighborhoods of the South End, and to enable self-help opportunities and services to develop within these institutions and systems.

7. To provide opportunities for indigenous program development, as it were from "the bottom up", responsive to changing factors of opportunity and need as they operate among target groups.

8. To encourage group action toward finding solutions to problems affecting each neighborhood, including such as trash collection, off-street parking, job upgrading, juvenile delinquency, inter-group tensions, rodent infestation, basic and continuing education, etc.

9. To provide adequate and feasible solutions to the problems of homeless alcoholics and non-alcoholics on Skid Row, in terms of housing, medical and health services, food, and employment.

10. To provide after-school, weekend and summer recreation and personal development opportunities in and near the South End for its youth of all ethnic backgrounds.

11. To focus self-help and community action projects on the South End's public housing projects and their environs.

Eligibility Requirements: Resident of South End

Number Eligible: 29,000 (1965 Estimate)

Target Groups:
Entire South End Area, with focus on the poor (For example: Groups such as the elderly, Puerto Ricans-Cubans, public-housing tenants, in-migrant Southern Negroes, unattached individuals).

Sponsoring Agency: SNAP, Inc.

Funding Agency: OEO

Length of Time in Operation:

Inception Date:	February, 1965
Operative:	September, 1965
First Funding Period:	February 1, 1965 - April 30, 1966
Second Funding Period:	May 1, 1966 - March 31, 1967
Third Funding Period:	April 1, 1967 - December 31, 1967

Total Funding for Last Fiscal Year:
(March, 1966 - December, 1966--10 Months)

$263,251. = OEO Grant
69,378. = Local Share

Number Served:
1,711 = March, 1966 - November, 1966; and
2,632 - March, 1966 - January, 1967

Additional Information:
SNAP is a large autonomous program. Different aspects of this program have been introduced at different times throughout the funding periods.

2. EMPLOYMENT

(SEE: #7 - "SOCIAL SERVICES" - In-Migrant Domestics)

3. EDUCATION

4. HOUSING

5. HEALTH

a. South End Center for Alcoholics and Unattached Persons (Skid Row):

Brief Description:
The purpose of this program is to screen and rehabilitate problem drinkers who live in the South End.

Objectives:
1. Social, emotional, physical, and vocational rehabilitation of at least 200 persons of Skid Row population
2. Development of new action programs operated by the Center to meet the various needs of Skid Row population
3. Coordination of Center's activities with existing resources in the South End Neighborhood Action Program and city-wide programs
4. Strengthening and coordination of existing resources and planning of new resources

Eligibility Requirements: Resident of South End

Number Eligible: _____

Target Groups:
1. Homeless alcoholic and non-alcoholic men in the South End
2. Agencies and institutions serving Skid Row population

Sponsoring Agency: South End Center for Alcoholics and Unattached Persons

Funding Agency: OEO

Length of Time in Operation: _____

Total Funding for Last Fiscal Year:
(June, 1966 - March, 1967--10 Months) $126,482.

Number Served:
(June, 1966 - December, 1966)

669 New Cases;
700-800 Follow-ups

Additional Information:
A major part of the program consists of referring clients to the private and public agencies. Over 60% of the clients are seen no more than once.

6. LEGAL

7. SOCIAL SERVICES

a. In-Migrant Domestics:

Brief Description:
The program is designed to help the in-migrant domestic establish satisfactory contact with Boston's Negro community, and to provide opportunities for vocational and economic development.

Objectives:
1. Establish the foundation for a meaningful and comprehensive program to help the in-migrant domestic establish satisfactory contact with Boston's Negro community
2. Provide opportunities for vocational and economic ability
3. Assist assimilation to urban development
4. Provide social activities
5. Provide referral services and guidance
6. Collect data on in-migrant domestic population
7. Mobilize community resources to participate in the program
8. Evaluate contact methods and relevance of services offered

Eligibility Requirements: In-Migrant domestic from the South

Number Eligible: _____

Target Groups:
In-Migrant Domestic from the South

Sponsoring Agency: Women's Service Club, Inc.

Funding Agency: OEO

Length of Time in Operation:
Inception Date: June, 1966

Total Funding for Last Fiscal Year:
(June, 1966 - March, 1967--10 Months) $13,306.

Number Served:
(December 15, 1966)

80 = Direct
100 = Indirect (Approximately)
18 = Referrals

Additional Information:
Although this program is city-wide, it serves primarily residents of the South End.

8. ECONOMIC:

B. NON-ABCD FUNDED PROGRAMS - BY ACTIVITY AREA:

1. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

a. South End Federation of Community Organizations (SEFCO):

Brief Description:
SEFCO coordinates activities of neighborhood associations through representatives from those associations.

Objectives:

Eligibility Requirements:	Resident of South End
Number Eligible:	Total South End population
Target Groups:	South End population
Sponsoring Agency:	SEFCO
Funding Agency:	SEFCO
Length of Time in Operation:	
Total Funding for Last Fiscal Year:	Donations from members
Number Served:	

Additional Information

b. United South End Settlements: (USES):

Brief Description:
Six united settlement house programs provide recreation, education, and community organization; Community Services Center in conjunction with Boston Housing Authority (BHA) in Cathedral Housing Project provides recreation for elderly and family and youth services.

Objectives:
1. Personal identification with the lives of those who need help

2. Encouragement, teaching and organization for mutual support

3. Working in every way from within the community for its social development (SOURCE: The Development of USES (P. 49, by Albert Boer

Eligibility Requirements: Resident of South End

Number Eligible: Total South End population

Sponsoring Agency: USES

Funding Agency:
1. United Community Services
2. OEO
3. Private Funds
4. Contributions

Length of Time in Operation:
Settlement houses date back to late 19th Century; Incorporated January, 1960

Total Funding for Last Fiscal Year:
$340,000., and approximately 100,000. BRA Contract

Number Served:

Additional Information:

c. Cooper Community Center

Brief Description:
Settlement house with community center orientation; provides nursery school, recreation, and community organization work.

Objectives:

Eligibility Requirements:

Number Eligible: 3,000 - Approximately

Target Groups: _____

Sponsoring Agency: Women's Society of Christian Service of the New England Conference of Methodist Churches

Funding Agency:
1. Women's Society of Christian Service of the New England Conference of Methodist Churches
2. Hyams Fund
3. Individual Contributions

Length of Time in Operation: _____

Funding for Last Fiscal Year: $67,000.

Number Served:
450-500 = In regular contact; plus
400-500 = Occasional contacts

Additional Information:

2. EMPLOYMENT

3. EDUCATION

a. Boston Educational Service and Training (BEST):

Brief Description:

Objectives:

Eligibility Requirements:

Number Eligible: 4,000

Target Groups:

Sponsoring Agency: BEST

Funding Agency: PRIVATE FUNDS and CONTRIBUTIONS

Length of Time in Operation:

Total Funding for Last Fiscal Year: $12,000.

Number Served: 82

Additional Information:

b. Cardinal Cushing Center for the Spanish-Speaking:

(SEE: #7 - "SOCIAL SERVICES" - Letter "f"

4. HOUSING

5. HEALTH

a. South End Health Unit:

Brief Description:
Provides tuberculosis, venereal disease, and X-ray clinic services as well as diagnostic services to residents.

Objectives:

Eligibility Requirements:

Number Eligible:

Target Groups:

Sponsoring Agency: City of Boston

Funding Agency: City of Boston

Length of Time in Operation: _____

Total Funding for Last Fiscal Year: _____

Number Served: _____

Additional Information:

6. LEGAL

a. Boston Legal Aid Society:

Brief Description:
Branch office in South End; provides free legal service to residents unable to afford private attorney.

Objectives:

Eligibility Requirements:

Number Eligible: _____

Target Groups: _____

Sponsoring Agency: Boston Legal Aid Society

Funding Agency: NO FUNDS; Office donated and lawyers volunteer

Length of Time in Operation: _____

Total Funding for Last Fiscal Year: DONATED SPACE AND SERVICES

Number Served: _____

Additional Information:

7. SOCIAL SERVICES

a. South End Boys' Club:

Brief Description:
Recreation, Education.

Objectives:

Eligibility Requirements: Resident of South End; Age 7-18; Male

Number Eligible: 3,000 - Approximately

Target Groups:

Sponsoring Agency: Salvation Army

Funding Agency: Salvation Army

Length of Time in Operation:

Funding for Last Fiscal Year: $65,000. - Approximately

Number Served: 530

Additional Information:

b. Ellis Memorial Settlement House:

Brief Description:
Settlement house providing recreation, camp for children, senior citizens program.

Objectives:

Eligibility Requirements: Resident of Ellis Neighborhood

Number Eligible: 3,000 - 4,000, Approximately

Sponsoring Agency: Ellis Memorial Settlement House

Funding Agency:
1. Own Endowment
2. Funds Raised
3. Individual Contributions

(NO FUNDS FROM UCS or OEO)

Length of Time in Operation:

Total Funding for Last Fiscal Year: $65,000., including Camp

Number Served: 450
(1/3 Senior Citizens
(1/3 Children

Additional Information:

c. Emmanuel House

Brief Description:
Social, recreation programs for all ages

Objectives:

Eligibility Requirements:

Number Eligible: 1,100 Families

Target Groups: _____

Sponsoring Agency:
1. Archdiocese of Boston
2. Fransiscan Sisters of the Atonement

Funding Agency: _____

Length of Time in Operation: _____

Total Funding for Last Fiscal Year: _____

Number Served: 700

Additional Information:

d. League of Women for Community Service:

Brief Description:
Volunteer organization working in civic, cultural, and welfare areas.

Objectives:

Eligibility Requirements: _____

Number Eligible: _____

Target Groups: _____

Sponsoring Agency: League of Women for Community Service

Funding Agency: League of Women for Community Service (Self-sufficient)

Length of Time in Operation: _____

Total Funding for Last Fiscal Year: _____

Number Served: _____

Additional Information:

e. Union Rescue Mission:

Brief Description:
Lodging for homeless men and alcoholics interested in rehabilitation, services for Chinese families, food, clothing, pastoral counseling.

Objectives:

Eligibility Requirements:

Number Eligible: South End population

Target Groups: _____

Sponsoring Agency: Board composed of representatives from several churches

Funding Agency: The Board

Length of Time in Operation: _____

Total Funding for Last Fiscal Year: $65,000. - $70,000.

Number Served: Over 100,000 (Including those lodged--?)

Additional Information:

f. Cardinal Cushing Center for the Spanish-Speaking:

Brief Description:
Recreational and educational programs for Spanish-speaking residents.

Objectives:

Eligibility Requirements: Native Spanish-speaker

Number Eligible: Entire Spanish-speaking population

Target Groups: In-migrant Puerto Ricans (and Cubans--?)

Sponsoring Agency: Archdiocese of Boston

Funding Agency: Archdiocese of Boston

Length of Time in Operation: _____

Total Funding for Last Fiscal Year: _____

Number Served: 200-300, approximately

Additional Information:

. ECONOMIC

C. COOPERATING AGENCIES

(The following is a list of agencies that)
(SNAP has worked with in some capacity)

Boston State Hospital

Beth Israel Hospital

Boston University School of Social Work

Boston University Medical School

Boston Legal Aid Society

Boston Tuberculosis Association

Boston Aide to the Blind, Inc.

Boston Public Library

Big Sister Association

Big Brother Association

Boston Association to Retarded Children (B.A.R.C.)

Boston Educational Service & Training (B.E.S.T.)

Children's Hospital

Cooper Community Center

Ellis Memorial

Massachusetts General Hospital

Massachusetts League of Women Voters

Massachusetts Committee on Children & Youth

Massachusetts Conference on Social Welfare

Mt. Bowdoin YMCA

Massachusetts Credit Union National Association

(Continued)

Neighborhood Employment Centers

New England Home for Little Wanderers

Norfolk House

Northeastern University

Project ENABLE

Public Health Nurses

Planned Parenthood League of Massachusetts

Red Cross

Roxbury Multi-Service Center

Salvation Army

South End Federation of Community Organization

South End Boys' Club

Spanish Speaking Center

Social Service Exchange

Shawmut Family Research Clinic

United South End Settlements (USES)

Union Rescue Mission

Action for Boston Community Development, Inc. (ABCD)

Boston College

Boston League of Women Voters

Brandeis University

Douglas Thom Clinic

El Centro de Accion

Fair Housing, Inc.

Howard Graduate School of Business

(Continued)

Hope House

Judge Baker Guidance Center

Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Peter Bent Brigham Hospital

Society of St. Vincent de Paul

Travelers Aid Society

United Community Services (UCS)

University Hospital

University of Massachusetts at Boston

Urban League

Visiting Nurse Association

Washington Hospital

Women's Education & Industrial Union

Boston Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)

Boston Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)

D. OTHER SERVICES FOR ALCOHOLICS

(A summary listing of those agencies existing
(in 1961, but not in the South End

In-Patient Programs:

Long Island Hospital, Long Island, Massachusetts
Boston City Hospital, 818 Harrison Avenue, Boston
Washington Hospital, 41 Morton Street, Jamaica Plain
Tewksbury State Hospital, Tewksbury, Massachusetts

State Mental Hospitals:

The Massachusetts Mental Health Center, 74 Fenwood Street, Boston
The Boston State Hospital, 591 Morton Street, Dorchester
The Metropolitan State Hospital, 475 Trapelo Road, Waltham

Missions:

Boston Industrial Home, Rufus F. Dawes Memorial Building, 8 Pine Street, Boston

Other Missions:

Bethel Christian Center, 332 Hanover Street, Boston
Calvary Mission, 15 Cornhill Street, Boston
Merrimac Mission, 107 Staniford Street, Boston
St. Francis Refuge, 470 Albany Street, Boston
St. Vincent de Paul Society, 7 Water Street, Boston
St. Vincent de Paul Society, 1280 Washington Street, Boston
Scandinavian Seamen's Mission, Inc., 287 Hanover Street, Boston
Union Rescue Mission, 1 Dover Street, Boston
The Twelfth Step House, 23-25 Dover Street, Boston

Out-Patient Programs:

Boston City Hospital, 818 Harrison Avenue, Boston
Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit Street, Boston
New England Hospital for Women and Children, Dimock Street, Roxbury
Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, 721 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Washingtonian Hospital, 41 Morton Street, Jamaica Plain

(Continued)

Shelter Programs:

The Salvation Army, 147 Berkely Street, Boston
Morgan Memorial Goodwill Industries, 95 Berkeley Street, Boston

Half-Way Houses:

Long Island Hospital, Long Island, Massachusetts
Washingtonian Hospital, 41 Morton Street, Jamaica Plain
Boston Sanatorium, 249 Rover Street, Dorchester

Emergency Ward Programs:

(ALL GENERAL HOSPITALS SEE MANY ALCOHOLICS IN
(THEIR EMERGENCY WARDS, but only

Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit Street, Boston, has a special treatment program for selected alcoholics.

VI. EVALUATION OF PRESENT PROGRAMS

(NOTE: The following comments and evaluations
(were made by the Program Coordinator
(of the South End Neighborhood Action
Program

"As this material has been compiled by staff of an OEO program in the area, we do not feel we should be expected to evaluate ABCD programs.

A. "Effective Linkage between programs, while much improved, leaves much to be desired as yet. In many instances the operational coordination is much better than the official administrative coordination. This is due, largely, to the commitment of many individual staff members to the greater good of the community rather than to maintenance of status and role of a given agency. While individual staff and lay people can function in this manner, it is more difficult for agency executives and boards, responsible for the conduct of their agencies and the best interests of same, often bound by tradition and inherited policies, to be officially involved in a cooperative, coordinated effort which might alter the image of status of their individual agencies. While it, idealistically, would be desirable if all concerned could operate only in the interest of the common good, pragmatically, it cannot be. At best we can hope for increasing cooperation and coordination--officially--only in areas where the identity and status of the individual agency is not threatened.

B. "There is no basis or criteria on which to say present program system is correct or incorrect in emphasis on particular problems of the area. Each program serves, according to its best understanding, the needs it was established to serve. In no category is the present service available adequate to the existing needs. As to which needs are greater... it depends entirely on who you are, how you see it...the family of an alcoholic believes programs to help them are most needed; the rural in-migrant domestic feels her problems are greatest, etc. They are all REAL, IMMEDIATE, and INADEQUATELY SERVED."